DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING.

TWO CHURCHES STRUCK.

& TALL SPIRE IN HARLEM ATTRACTS A BOLT-ENTERE DESTRUCTION OF A ROMAN CATH-

OLIC CHURCH IN NEW-ROCHELLE.

During the severe storm which broke over the city between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, tall spire of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, one of the most conspicuous edifices in Harlem, was struck by lightning. The church brick structure, built in 1882, at Madisonave. and One-hundred-and-twenty-first-st. The pastor is the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Virgin. Just as Policeman John C. Mendelson had reached that part of his beat in Madison-ave. opposite the church, the storm burst upon him, and he hurriedly sought shelter in the narrow porch at the foot of the brick tower below the spire. The spire has a slate roof, is pierced with numerous small windows, and is tipped with a galvanized iron cone. The officer had hardly time to think himself safe when there came a biinding flash of lightning, followed by a terrific peal of thunder, and a shower of broken slates and glass came rattling about his feet. He was partially stunned for a moment, but shortly recovered, to find that the spire had been struck.

Subsequent investigation showed that the lightping had been playing another of its peculiar pranks, and that the escape of the church from more serious injury, it not total destruction, was something remarkable. The bolt had struck the south side of the spire, a lew feet below tile top, breaking the slates, and then passed around to the north side, where it ripped off a few more sistes and made a hole in the roof. Entering here the electric current passed down the in terior of the spire by way of an iron strengthening rod, until it came to one of the small windows. Foreing the window's lead framework, it found an exit, and ran downward until it reached another window at the spire's base. Here it seems to have found another non-conducting obstacle, for from that point all trace of its progress is lost, unless two discolorations on the stone steps where the policeman was standing may be regarded as evidence of its travels. Some of the interior of the woodwork was slightly scoreded, and it seems remarkable that a fire was not started. To repair the damage will probably cost not more than \$500, and \$100 of this sum will be expended in the building of the necessary scandolas. The tegular Wednesday night prayer-meeting was held as usual last evening in the church Sunday.

At an early hour yesterday morning lightning struck the steeple of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament in Centre-ave., near Main-st., New-Rootelle, of which the Rev. Father Thomas Mc-Loughlin is pastor. As the boit struck the steeple it set the beil ringing in the tower. This aroused Father McLoughlin and the people living in the neighborhood. In a few minutes flames began to snoot from the roof of the church, which was a frame structure. By the time the fire company arrived the building was completely enveloped in flames. The firemen succeeded in saving considerable furniture and valuable articles in the church. They also prevented the flames from spreading to the chapel near-by. The church was totally destroyed, involving a loss of about \$10,000. The loss is nearly all covered by insurance. Lightning also struck the chimney and roof of C. Penfield's home on Chester Dil, Mt. Vernot, scattering the bricks and shingles in every direction. The inmates of the house we're, however, not injured.

The carriage factory of Frand Beccie, in East-shester, was struck by lightning and damaged to the amount of several hundred dollars. The light-At an early hour yesterday morning lightning

The carriage factory of Frand Beccie, in Eastchester, was struck by lightning and damaged to
the amount of several hundred dollars. The lightning also did considerable damage to property
on City Island. The house of John Leviness
was struck and the chimney was wrecaed. A portion of the roof was carried away. The house of
Thomas J. Boyd was struck and Mrs. Boyd's aged
mother was badly stunned. Mr. Boyd himself
was partly paralyzed from the shock he received.

FIERCE ELECTRICAL STORM IN IOWA.

Dubuque, Iowa., June 25.—An electrical storm struck Dubuque yesterday morning. Two inches of rain fell in two hours, and the wind blew forty miles an hour On the hills the velocity was mucity, the flood carried away bridges and drove people to the hills for safety. At Thompson's Mill drowned cattle and horses were swept through the first-story windows of Mr. Titzl's house. The bridge at Wash ington Mills, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul ington Mills, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road, went down with a crash. On the Illinois Central two bridges were washed away between Dubuque and Julien, and 700 feet of track were washed out near Farley. The Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City was washed out for thirty miles west and north of Dubuque. In this city the damage done was great. Many house-in, the upper part of the city are flooded with water. The damage done in this county is estimated at more than \$100,000.

AN ANCIENT CHURCH BURNED BY LIGHTNING Willimantic, Conn., June 25 .- The Congregationa Church at Ashford was struck by lightning this morning and destroyed. It was one of the oldest edifice

HEADING OFF THE COMMISSION.

WESTERN ROADS, FEARING A REDUCTION IN GRAIN RATES, COME TO AN UNDERSTANDING.

Chicago, June 25 (Special).-The committee of Western railroad officials, with Vice-President Newman, of the Northwestern, at the head, appointed to devise means to raise Western freight rates to the old basis, has at least one advance almost in sight. A meeting was held this afternoon to raise ratefo the Northwest, and although details were not figured out, it was resolved to raise the proportions of the through rates between Chicago and St. Paul on business not competitive with the lake lines to the local basis. The old local basis was 60 cents, and the through 40 cents. This was reduced to 40 cents local and 30 cents through, with a division rate of 22 cents on business from the scaboard. The regular through proportion will now be raised to 40 cents, it being deemed inexpedient to raise the local rates at present. The 22-cent rate coming in competition with lake rates cannot be advanced until close of navigation. The same plan of advancing rates will also be applied at the Missouri River gateways, where there was a 20 per cent went into effect at St. Paul. Should these advances work satisfactority the next work will be done in advancing local rates to the old basis between all western points. This work is being pushed in order to emphasize the opposition to the reduction of all Western grain rates contemplated by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Western grain rates contemplated by the formation of commerce Commission.

Word came to day from Washington that the Commission had already decided to reduce the rates. If this is so the hearing on July 8 will probably take the form of a temporary injunction to restrain the Commission from reducing rates.

FOREST FIRES IN COLORADO.

Boulder, Col., June 25 .- Adolph Traub, a commercial traveller, left this place for Ward, the big mining camp twenty miles distant, yesterday, but returned on advice of teamsters driving down from that camp Several of them had met with hairbreadth escapes in passing through the flames of burning woods. three days the woods have been on fire, and on Sunday a great deal of difficulty was experienced in fighting the flames away from the shaft houses and mill of the Niwot Mining Company, of which ex-sen-ator Tabor is president, and it was feared that the whole town with 100 houses would be swept away. There are great mining enterprises at Ward-six concentrating mills, expensive mining plants and severa

words at the Puzzier and Boston Mines were destroyed late hat night. Over 2,000 aeres of valuable timber also burned. The loss will be large.

Seven hundred cords of freewood burned at Niwot yesterday, and it is feared that much other valuable property has been destroyed in that neighborhood.

Denver, Col., June 25.—Telegrams received here to-night state that forest fires are raging at Conejos and in the San Juan ranges, in the southern portion of the State, and also in the neighborhood of Palmer Lake, but the amount of damage is not stated.

NEGLECT MAY COST SYRACUSE A PARK. Symcuse, June 25 (special).-It seems probable that the city of Syracuse will lose, through neglect to make the necessary improvements conditioned in the deed, worth \$100,000. Mayor Cowie was served to-day with a summons and complaint in the suit of the Burnet heirs against the city to recover possession of Burnet Park.

STANLEY AND MISS TENNANT AT OXFORD.

STUDENTS GIVE THE EXPLORER AND HIS

FRANCEE AN UPROARIOUS RECEPTION. London, June 25.-Henry M. Stanley and his fiancee, Miss Tennant, attended the Commemoration Day exercises at Oxford University to-day. The undergraduates gave Mr. Stanley a most uproarrous recep was formally presented they sang "He's a jolly good fellow," following up the song with more cheers for the explorer and finishing with "one more for the bride."

The degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred upon Mr. Stanley, and upon Professor Goodwin, of Harvard University.

HUNDREDS THROWN INTO THE SEA. FATAL COLLAPSE OF A FOOTBRIDGE AT A

Brest, June 25 .- A footbridge leading from a steamer to a landing stage at St. Jean collapsed this morning and hundreds of persons were thrown into the sea, Seven bodies have been recovered, and many persons are still missing. Divers are engaged in a search for

FISHERMEN DEMAND COMPENSATION. St. John's N. F., June 25. Father Howly has pre-sented to the Government the fishermen's claims for damage done to the nets which were removed in Bay

Halifax, N. S., June 25.-Captain Farquiar, of the steamer Harlaw, from the west coast of Newfound-land, which has arrived here, says that the customs authorities refused to allow any goods to be landed from the Harlow at Bay St. George unless the captain would give bond that he would be responsible, for all duties and other charges which the consignees might refuse to pay after the goods were landed. This the captain refused to give, and proceeded of his voyage to Bonne Bay. On his return, however, goods were landed, the consignees having received regular permits. The British warship Pelican was at Bonne Bay when the steamer Harlaw left. Captair Farquhar says a conflict between islanders and French men occurred at Port an-Port one day lastweek, during which a number on both sides received black eyes and numerous bruises. The trouble arose from the French wanting to take bait out of the Newfoundlanders' nets. The people on the west coast are still determined to The people on the west coast are still determined to pay no taxes until they receive better projection.

THE PRICE PAID FOR HELIGOLAND.

Berlin, June 25.—According to the "Cassel Stadt Zeitung," Prince Bismarck, in addressing a deputation from Cassel, said, with reference to the Anglo-German agreement, that England looked well after her own in For a time the English would treat the German merchants in Zanzibar in friendly fashion, but coner or later they would try to oust the Germans. speaking of Helicoland, he said that the possession of speaking of temporary in the wish of the German patriots, but there might be various opinious as to the price that had been paid for it.

The National Liberals offer to nominate Prince Bismarck for Herr Miguel's seat.

Paris, June 25 .- M. Deloncle advises France to subnit the Anglo-German Convention to a special conference of the Powers. He expresses his belief in the existence of a secret Anglo-Italian agreement, ceding Somall and the ports of Brava, Maska and Magadoxo

St. Louis, June 25.—A dispatch to "The Republic from San Antonio, Tex., says: Senor Filipe Contrales wealthy merchant and rancher of Tampico, Mex. arrived in this city yesterday from the scene of the ng to Senor Genzales, the alleged revolution is nothing o commit robbery. Genzales says that on last Friday he bandifs, under the leadership of an ex-officer of the Mexican army, attacked a train near Monterey bearing was well guarded by a detachment of soldiers, and a pitched battle resulted in which several of the bandit-were killed and their leader captured and has since been shot. Notwithstanding this statement it is the general belief here that a revolutionary movement of no inconsiderable importance is in progress, and the belief is strengthened by the fact that it is impossible to get answers to telegraphic inquiries on the subject.

equitted to-day of the charge of having hired men to reate a disturbance in the Princess's Theatre in Noember last. The Public Prosecutor withdrew the

charge. The offence was alleged to have been committed on the occasion of the production of Brandon Thomas's play, "The Gold Craze," at the Princess's Theatre. One of the characters of the play was named Marquis de Fleurville, and was supposed to represent De Leuville, who was accused of paying a gang of men to hiss the play and attempt to break up the per-

St. Louis, June 25.-A dispatch to "The Republic, from San Francisco says: "President Diaz, of Mexico, has dashed to the ground the hopes of the five-million-dollar syndicate which intended carrying on a lottery business at Ta Juana, eighteen miles south of San Diego, Cal., in Lower California, by vetoing the bill after it had passed both houses. It was the intention of the promoters of the lottery scheme to make Tia Juana a veritable Monte Carlo.

Berlin, June 25 .- A deputation of merchants and on Berlepsch, the Minister of Commerce, to-day and resented a protest against the McKinley Tariff bill, teclaring that it virtually excluded certain German goods. They requested the Government to move in the matter through the German Minister at Washington. Baron von Berlepsch promised to consider the matter.

INCENDIARISM TO RIDE A CRIME. Panama, June 15.-A correspondent in Nicaragua tates: "It is now mooted that the conflagration that estroyed the National Palace was the result of in endiarism, in order to render impossible certain incendiarism, in order to rende impossion, which were to have been instituted consequent on the ghastly discovery of the skeleton remains of over a hundred bodies beneath the flooring of the offices occupied by the commandant.

THE CHOLERA IN SPAIN. Madrid, June 25.-The authorities at all Spanish orts have established a ten-tays quarantine against essels arriving from Gaudia and Valencia. If there be cholera aboard a vessel the quarantine is extended to fifteen days. The total number of cases of cholera in Valencia to date is 196, of which 113 have proved fortal.

Liverpool, June 25.—The inquiry into the accident to e steamer City of Rome was resumed to-day. Captain Young was recalled. He testified that he did not eave the bridge during the prevalence of the fog, and that he strained his ears to catch the sound of the Fastnet Rock foghorn, but did not hear it. The chief officer also testified that the foghorn was not heard an hoard the vessel. on board the vessel.

London, June 25.—An important French Royalist conference is in progress at the Hotel Albemarle, in this city. The Duc La Rochefoucauld, the Duchesse 1 Gres, Comte Lacquemont, Arthur Meyer and several of the chief leaders of the party are present, and others have been summoned from France.

ELECTION OF A HOME RULER. London, June 25 .- Mr. Rochfort MacGuire, the nominee of Mr. Parnell for the scat in the House of Commons for North Donezal, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. O'Doherty, also a Home-Ruler, has been elected without opposition.

THE TRANS-SAHARAN RAILWAY. Paris, June 25.—Cardinal Lavigerie has written a etter to M. Rolland, the promoter of the Trans-saharan Kallway, declaring that the new road will be of great importance to French interests in Algeria, and promising the entire support to the project of himself and the missionaries under his control.

PRINCE FERDINAND IN DANGER.
Sofia, June 25.—While Prince Ferdinand was crossing
the river near Rustchuk, aboard a steamer, one of the
masts of the steamer was struck by lightning. The
Prince had a narrow escape.

O'CONNOR AND STANSBURY TO ROW AGAIN. Sydney, N. S. W., June 25.—Owing to the dispute over Monday's boat-race, in which O'Connor was de-feated by Stansbury, the two oarsmen will row again on Monday next. THE RAILROAD STRIKE.

NO SETTLEMENT REACHED ON THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY JUNE 26, 1890,-TWELVE PAGES.

PENNSYLVANIA.

AN INEFFECTUAL CONFERENCE-PERISHABLE GOODS SEDE-TRACKED AND A PANIC AMONG SHIPPERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENA!] .

Chicago, June 25.-From present indications there no prospect of an immediate settlement of the Illinois a meeting and passed resolutions indorsing the action After that meeting a committee of three men and engineers called on Superintendent Sullivan and were received by him in his private office. There were present at the meeting General Manager Reck, Superintendent Sullivan, the discharged train-master and his assistant, Pushy, besides the me of the different committees. Specifications of the charges made were brought forward and instances cited. It is the general opinion of those who attended the meeting that no good can come of it, and that in side of twenty four hours a general strike on the entire Illinois Central system will be ordered. The meetin men on several occasions engaging in wordy disputes Early this morning a committee from the Cairo Division arrived in the city, the ostensible purpose of their visit being, although no formal demand has yet bee division, who the men say is a crony and appoints likely that before noon to morrow every railroad entering Chicago will be tied up and the entire carry ing trade of the city suspended for an indefinite time The final decision of the officials of the company is to be given at 1 o'clock in the morning. "On that decision depends the whole issue," said J. D. Caldwell, the chairman of the Grievance Committee, to night immediately. If not, it is safe enough to say every This will be done through the Brotherhood of Switch

There will be one suburtan train running to-mor row, the strikers having consented to take the post connection with the road. Grand Master Wilkinson, of the United Brotherhood of Trainmen, says he has nothing to do with the present strike nor any authority to interfere. It is an employes' strike, h

the matter is referred to me I shall know what to do." Superintendent sullivan said early this morning: "I tope the matter will be settled inside of twelve hours

The express companies are not receiving any mat the foot of Van Buren sts were moved away during the possibility that the Michigan Central suburban frainassist the Illinois Central. Engines are kept ready for immediate use in the yards. The division from returned to work.

is expressed among railroad officials that the strike due to a lack of good judgment on the part of the company's management. About a week ago the brakemen on the rook Island made demands that threatened to teat to a strike, but toomic was averted by the judicious action of General Manager St. John, who, instead of telling the men that their demands could not be granted, asked them to append a committee to meet him and agrice on a compromise. After a session of six days a settlement was effected which was satisfactory to the railroad, and to the men, the former being spared a heavy less and the public, great inconvenience and annotance. Anna, Ill., June 25. The orders of the management of the illinois Central Railroad to their astern there into to receive any perishable freight for supment until further orders almost caused a panic among fruit and vegetable growers. They are in the middle of their rapherry season, and tomaless and cucum hers are beginning to come in. Failure to get trans portation for these crops, means tain to many of due to a lack of good judgment on the part of th

Perishable goods worth \$200,000 are solutioned at Kankakee.

A dispatch from Indianapolis, Ind., says; "There is a stir among radical men on account of the presence in the city of P. M. Arthur, Grand Chief of the liesther hood of Locomotive Engineers, several conference of radical employees and employers are to be held here between new and saturday night. Big Four engineer are out of humor because several of the oldest and besoon the road have recently been discharged without any known cause, it is claimed, and the yardmen, switchmen and other employees propose to demand an advance in wages. A Grievance Combittee will submit forms complaints to Chief Arthur and representatives of the road,"

St. Louis, June 25 (Special) - All the freight handlers in the employ of ten railways terminating in East St Louis began a strike to day. Over 500 waited out and not a pound of freight can be moved. The road tied up are the Vandalia, Louisville and Nashville Rig Four, Ohio and Mississippi, Cairo Short Line Chicago and Alton, Wabash, Illinois Central and Eur lington and Quincy. The strikers demand a raise from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day, and 18.1.2 cents an hour for ex \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day, and 18.12 cents an hoor for ex-tra work. Three men were found at work by the strikers this afternoon and were beaten almost to death. All of the southwestern trade, which presess through East 8t. Louis, is totally brocked in conse-quence of the strike. Thousands of erates of fruit and vegetables, on their way to Northern and Eastern points, are left in the depot and probably thousands of dollars' damage will be done, as not a crate can be tonched until the freight handlers agree to return to work.

SODA-WATER MEN TO BE LOCKED OUT. Fourteen manufacturers of seda-water have formed a combination for the enforcement, in spite of the soda Water Makers' Union, of their right to em, lo whom they please when there are not union has enough to do the work required in their factories. The first movement of the new association of man it was believed a strike was imminent. Among those locked out are the employes of it. Paulsh, No. 64 East Broadway. At a meeting of the Soda Water Makers' Union this week, it was resolved to start a co-oper ative factory for the manufacture of soda water, and nearly every member of the amon has subscribed for from \$10 to \$100 of the stock in the new concern. When the news of this action on the part of the union was received by the manufacturers, they decided not to keep in their employ men who were interested in a rival concern, and it is expected all their union men will be locked out to-day. it was believed a strike was imminent. Among those

A LAWYER HELD FOR ASSAULT.

Red Bank, N. J., June 25 (Special).—A well-known young lawyer, Joseph Reifly, was arrested here this morning on a warrant issued by Justice Henry Child charged with assault and battery. Last evening about charged with assame and sately and the charged with assame and street of Holmdell, N. J. drove up in front of the house of Robert Van Schoick, with whose daughter Mary he had been for a ride While tying his horse a man attacked and knocked him down, and also assaulted Miss Van Schoick, who ran away screaming. Afterward Reilly was found in his room over a drug store and identified by Mis-Van Schoick as her assailant. He said he was not guilty, though he knew who had committed the assault but would not tell. Justice Child held the lawyer under \$400 ball to appear on Friday. Richard Atkins, of the Union Hotel fivery stables, furnished his ball. No one can give any reason for Reilly's action, as he and the complainants were not even acquaint ances.

Chicago, June 25 (Special).-Oregon and Maine, lorida and Vermont shook hands at the Pacific Hotel when the National World's Fair Commissioners from those States met this morning. The National Com-mission has established headquarters in the Pacific Hotel. The preliminary meeting was held at 8 o'clock to night, at which there was nothing more than an informal discussion of plans. The regular meeting is called for to morrow morning. At this meeting the secretary will be elected and the permanent organiza-tion effected. There are about as many candidates for the place of secretary as there are commissioners. Most of the States have men they would like to see get the place. The choice, however, will probably fall upon Commissioner Dickigson, of Texas, or Benja-min Butterworth, of Ohlo.

DELAMATER NOMINATED.

RESULT OF THE REPUBLICAN CONTEST IN

GENERAL HASTINGS, THE OTHER PRINCIPAL AS PIRANT FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP, REFUSES THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE STATE

> COMMITTEE-THE PLAT-FORM ADOPTED.

TRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Harrisburg, Penn., June 25.-The Republican State Convention, here to-day, nominated the following candidates: For Governor-George Wallace Delamater, of Crawford

Lieutenant-Governor-Louis A. Waters, of Lackawanna Secretary of Internal Affairs-Colonel Thomas J. Stewart of Montgomery.

Messrs. Delamater and Waters are at present State Senators, and Colonel Stewart now fills the office to which he has been nominated. The convention also adopted a platform that was vociferously cheered and re-elected Chairman William II. Andrews, of the State Committee. It was the largest convention that has ever assembled in Harrisburg, and there came to it representative Republicans from all parts of the State.

It cannot be deried that there was some bitterness manifest in the selection of a candidate for Covernor and the fight between Senator Delamater and Adjutant-General Hastings was bitter. Up to last night the two men were runn." even, when young "Dick" Quay, the son of the chairman of the Republican National Committee, appeared on the scene, and turned in for Delamater. It had all along been said that Senator Quay would not take a hand in the fight, and it is doubtful now whether he will agree to all that was done in his name, but the young man's pride was touched by the attacks recently made on his father, and he acted on the ground that to nominate Delamater would vindicate his father. This turned the tables in favor of Delamater, and many of Quay's friends, who had been acting with Hastings, deserted him and voted for Dela-

There was more than the ordinary amount of wire-pulling before this could be done, and after toe nomination an attempt was made to placate the field by tendering the Lieutenant-Governorthe Major refused and the nomination went to

In the closing minutes of the convention there was one incident of a peculiar nature. The chairman of the State Committee, William H. Andrews, arose and moved that General Hastings be elected Chairman of the State Committee. It was so startling a proposition, coming from such a source that it fairly took the committee's breath. Willto know by what authority this was done, and ings had consented, whereupon the convention nce sought him to demand an explanation and were informed by General Hastings that he was not a party to the scheme and would not serve as chairman. This they reported to the convention, which immediately re-elected Mr. It is reparded as an unfortunate blunder, and Hastings's friends are indignant. Itsis due to Mr. Andrews to say that he considered his information reliable. The nomination of Delamater was a tribute to the young men of the party. Indeed, it was essentially a convention of young men, the absence of the old-time leader being especially marked. The platform adopted by the convention is as follows:

Once more the Republicans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, send fratering preclings to their party brethren throughout the Nation in less by the pointy of Republican principles and the particities of Republican efficients;. In keeping with the sympathy and the dety of our purry we make the following declaration of principles for the betterment of political government and the benefit of our fellow-citizens.

broughout the Nation.

attle carried telesciplantly the principles of Republican aith will end only when the last leyal soldier of the Civil War shall have entered into his honored rest, and we ask engrees to grant a per diem service pension to every Union order and sallor who served in and was honorably dis-harped from the Army or Navy of the United States. The claim which the citteens of the border countles of

Commonwealth make upon the General Government or reinstructment for the loss they sustained in their ate war is one which National patriotism should respect ad honor, and we orge upon our Congressmen. We use of

the form in which it was passed by the House of corresponditives, and we denounce the criticism passed upon

quest of the General Government the strictest enforce of the laws forbidding entrance into and employment

og such legislation as will prevent the importation and nd restricting the same, and empower every State to moree its local laws relating thereto in the manner and accordance with the intent and purpose with which

carts in every State, and we especially congratulate our solithead brethren in New-York upon the fact that, although heir Democratic Governor could deform, be could not shouly defeat their efforts to secure a free ballot for every

with the duty to pass such laws, and if necessity should arise, to provide for such changes in the Constitution of our State as will insure to every voter perfect secrecy and

For almost thirty years the finances of this State have been under the control of our party. During that time we devised a system of taxing corporations which serves as a pattern for and has been taken as a guide by many sister sattern for and has been taken as a guide by many sister States, in their efforts to collect revenue for public pur-poses. We have paid off the debt which the Democratic party of this State created during a time of peace; we have almost extinguished the debt which the Democratic party of the Southern States indicted upon us during the Civil War, and years ago we litted from the lands and homes of all our fellow citizens the nurdens of State taxation. But the depression under which our agricultural interests now under thus made the present system of invation bear too. ghten that burden and as far as possible to equalize tax lighten that burden and as far as possible to equalize tas-ation. To that end we recommend that the surplus reve-nue derived from State taxation be used to lessen the tax-ation now laid upon real estate for local purposes by ap-plying it, so far as it will in the legislative wisdom avail, to the increase of the appropriation for the support of the ommon schools and to making appropriation for the care of the indigent insane, for the expenses of the jury system and of holding the general elections. If thereby there and of holding the general elections. If thereby there should be necessity for eniarking our surplus revenue we favor a just and equitable increase in the taxation of property of corporations. We recommend that the local system of taxation be so refermed as to permit the taxation of money capital for local purposes to such an extent as to enable the local authorities to reduce the rate of taxation upon real estate to an equitable basis. We require of the General Assembly variance in making appropriation of the public money and of our charitable institutions receiving state and the strictest economy in the expenditures.

The phenomenal increase of our population and of our commerce, foreign and domestic, with the decrease in the circulation of our national banks, renders it imperatively essential to the general good, in our judgment, that there

essential to the general good, in our judgment, that there shall be a speedy and substantial increase in the currency of the country. Uncompromisingly hostile to monometalism whether of gold or silver, and carnestly favor-

ing the use of both as coin metals, the Republican party of Pennsylvania domands the constituent by the Countries of Pennsylvania demands the enactment by the Congress now in session of such legislation as will, while securing

the fullest use of silver as money, most certainly secure and maintain a parity between the two metals. We heartily inderse the Administration of President Harrison, and declare that its wise conservatism, its un doubted integrity and its manifest efficiency, deserve the unqualified approval of the whole Nation. We gratefully record the continued confidence of the Republicans of Pennsylvania in the wisdom, integrity and statesmanship of the Hon. J. Donald Cameron, our senior Senator at Washington, so emphatically manifested in his past services. We accept them as positive assurance of his faithfulness and efficiency in the future.

For the chairman of our National Committee, M. S. Quay we feel a lasting sense of gratitude for his matchies services in the last Presidential campaign; as a citizen a member of the General Assembly, as Secretary of the Commonwealth two successive administrations, as State Treasurer by the overwhelming suffrages of his fellow citizens and as Senator of the United States, he has wor

congratulations and thanks of the Republican party of overnor James S. Beaver and congratulate him upon th

Speaker of the National House of Representatives, in man

fact that his course has been marked by wisdom, integrity entitie him to the esteem and gratitude of the citizens of the State in all coming years.

GEORGE WALLACE DELAMATER.

George Wallace Delamater, the Republican nomince for in Meadville, Crawford County, Penn. His father was a man of influence and a State Senator. Young Delamater was graduated from the Allegheny College and the Harvard Law School. He practised law for three years and then entered the banking business. He is now at the owner and president of the Meadville and Lineaville Rail road and president of the Meadville Fuel Gas Company He is also interested in other local enterprises. He was Mayor of Philadelphia in 1876, a delegate to the Repubford County Republican Committee in 1878 and 1879 He was on the Republican electorial ticket in 1880 and in 1886 he was elected to the State Senate.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS IN IOWA. Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock by Chair man Pray, of the Central Committee. Temporary Chairman S. M. Weaver, of Iowa Falls, made an ad dress enlogizing the work of the party.

The usual committees were then chosen, and the convention took a recess. At the afternoon session permanent chairman. He spoke at some length, pre-dicting a violory for the party in November W. M. McFarland, of Emmett County, was nominated for Secretary of State on the second ballot. The platform indersed the Administration of President Harrion, with special commendation of the movement fo among all American Governments and peoples; favored of all our industries; such an expansion of the currency as will meet the growing demands of the increase in population and rade, and offset the contraction resulting from the ontinual withdrawal of the National bank circula tion, and urging such legislation as will utilize a money the entire silver product of the mines of the country, such laws as will aid in the ultimate, un-restricted use of both the previous metals as money

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

Chicago, June 25 (Special).—At Decatur to-day the Republican Congressional Convention of the XIVth District of Illinois renominated Congressman Rowell hairman of the House Committee on Elections. the counties in the district save Dewitt voted for him the counties in the district save bewitt votes for him and that county gave a complimentary vote to Major V. Warner, of Clinton.

Maisteld, Ohio, June 25.—Michael D. Harter, of this city, received the Democratic nomination for Con-gress in the XVth Ohio District this morning on the

THE DUNBAR MINERS STILL ENTOMBED.

PERSESTENT LABORS OF THE RESCUENCE PARTY, NOW NEARLY A MILE FROM THE MOUTH OF THE PIT.

Dunbar, Penn., June 25.-The rescuing party at the Hill Farm Mine are 510 feet below the hill and nearly one mile from the mouth of the pit. They are steadily approaching the point so lon: aimed at. The "gob," in which they are working is of the hardest kind. As Secretary Watchern expressed it, it derous machinery had been used to pound and crush it together. When the men will be reached is staff in doubt. It may to-morrow and it may be Saturday. No one knows what is ahead of the Everything has been against them Nothing but the strongest nerves and the brawni est arms could have put them where they now are. But they are right where they expected to be, and will continue until they reach the end.

SHOT HIMSELF IN THE HEAD.

A WELL KNOWN YOUNG MAN ATTEMPTS TO TAKE

Hugh W. McKay, Jr., the twenty four year old son of a wealthy resident of Jersey City, shot himself in tae head Tue-day night with a 32-calibre revolver. The shooting occurred at the young man's home. Arling-ton and Bramhall ayes., Jersey City Heights, and was not discovered until yesterday morning. Young McKay was found lying insensible across his ted fully dressed. Drs. Dickinson and Murray were summoned, but they said the young man had little chance of recovery. Young McKay is a prominent member of the Jersey City Athletic Club and other social organizations and has hosts of friends. Of late he has drank heavily, and it is thought his mind became affected. His father is a retired dry goods merchant, and is still connected with several banks and large enterprises in

Columbia, S. C., June 25 (Special).—There is race trouble near Bamburg in Barnwell County. It began on Saturday. A party of negroes took a boat be-longing to a white man and went fishing. When and one of the white men was injured. Two nights ago Robert Kearse and a number of his friends went to the house of the negro who appeared to be the leader of the party. The negroes were in ambush evidently expecting an attack, and near the house, evidently expecting an attack, and fired upon the whites, eight of whom were wounded but none dangerously. The negroes then flet. "Joe" Glover, who is supposed to have been in the party, has since been captured and severely whipped, and it is expected that if those who took an active part in the shooting are arrested there will be further treathle.

DEATH OF FIVE COLOMBIAN WRITTERS. Parama, June 15.-" La Nacion," of liogota, says: In a month and seven days five writers have de parted this life. We have to inform our readers of the death of the publicist, Don Adriano Paez; the listinguished lawyer, Dr. Ramon Gomez; the Christian poet, Don Benjamin Periera Gambody, and the writer and poet, Don Hermogenes Sarabia. To-day we will write only on the death of Doctor Florentino Vezga, write only on the death of Doctor Florentino Vezga, the old and well-known writer. He edited during a long period the 'Diarie de Cundinamarca,' and was author of a very interesting book on the study of hotany in Colombia—a work which received high enlosies from many Illustrions foreigners. Doctor Vezga was born at Zapatoca, in the Department of Santander, and during the course of his public life occupied many important places. He was a Representative in Congress and Minister of Foreign Relations, and member of various assemblies."

Boston, June 25.-In the National Editorial Association to-day Colonel Charles H. Taylor, of "The Boston Globe," read an interesting paper on "American Journalism." The Committee on Credentials re-ported present 247 delegates from forty two organiza Luke Wilcox, of Colorado, was appointed

assistant recording secretary. William E. Pabor, of "The Star," Grand Junction, Col., rend a poem entitled "Open the Gate; a Message from the Mountains." George T. Washburn, of Illyria, Olio, read a paper on "The Experience of the Country Editor."

AGAINST FREE COINAGE.

THE HOUSE NON-CONCURS IN THE FIRST SENATE AMENDMENT TO THE SILVER BILL.

THE VOTE 135 TO 152-TWENTY-ONE REPUBLICANS FOR THE AMENDMENT, AND TWENTY-TWO

DEMOCRATS AGAINST IT-ANALYSIS OF THE VCTE-A CONFERENCE

LEQUESTED.

IST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

Washington, June 25.-Perhaps members of the Senate, who are virtually twice removed from the people, may be able to deduce a moral from the action of the House to-day on the "amendments" of the Silver bill. Probably there is no legislative body in the world whose members are so sensitive to what might be called the "popular demand" as are the Representatives in Congress; and it is within the memory of men still alive that the House of Representatives has been stampeded on more than one occasion by a fictitious much as the present demand for free silver coinses has been produced. It is greatly to the credit of the present House of Representatives that it has refused to be scared by "ghost stories," and has decided calmly to consider the silver question as it would any other mat-ter of great importance. Of course, if the Democratio cision, the Senate "amendments" of the Silver bill would have been adopted; it would have been carried by a vote, on to-day's attendance, of 113 to 22. Or the other hand, if the matter had rested on the de-

cision of the Republican Representatives, the "amend-

ments" would have been rejected by a vote of 21

against 131.

The vote to concur with the free coinage amendment of the Senate stood: Yeas, 135; nays, 152-a majority of seventeen votes in the negative. The Republicans who voted to consider were Anderson, Kelley, Funston, Morrill, Perkins, Peters and Turner, of Kansas; Bartine, of Nevada; Townsend, of Colorado; Carter of Montana; Connell, Dorsey and Laws, o Nebraska; De Haven and Morrow, of California; Gifford, of South Dakota; Hermann, of Oregon; Owen, of Indiana; Post and Smith, of Illinois, and Wade, of Missouri-21 in all. The Democrats who voted O'Neill, of Massachusetts; Willcox, of Connecticut; Campbell, Clancy, Covert, Dunphy, Flower, Quinn, Geissenhainer and McAdoo, of New-Jersey; Rusk and Stomp, of Maryland, and Dargan, of South Carolina -22. The Republican votes of Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon and Colorado were solid for free coinage; California and South Dakota equally livided, and Indiana contributed one Republican vote. Illinois two votes, and Missouri one vote. The Demowho voted against free and unlimited coinage were distributed as follows: Connecticut, one vote; Maryland, two votes; Massachusetts, two votes; Newlersey, two votes; New-York, ten votes; Pennsylvania, our votes; South Carolina, one vote,

After the free coinage amendments had been lost y so decisive a majority the silver extremists lost heart, and not enough of them could rally to support a demand for the yeas and nays on another senate amendment. The matter now becomes the subject of a conference between the two branches of Consect as a result of that is a requirement for the pur-chase of \$4,000,000 or \$4,500,000 of silver buildon per month, coupled with an elimination of the builton demption provision of the House bill. Many of hem are hopeless of the legal-tender section, which he House to-day rejected without a division.

The debate which preceded the vote was extremely animated, and was marked by carnest speeches on both sides of the question. It was a debats which should have left no doubt as to the sincerity of the notives by which members on either side were actu-ated. Yet, as it went on, a good many persons who istened wondered whether certain Democrats had not een more strongly influenced by the persistent attensetually to exist in Washington than by any Inda. pendent, well matured views on the subject. That is phase of the matter which will bear careful

Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, the first speaker in the over the country some years ago. The wageworkers would be the first and greatest sufferers by an inflation of the currency and the consequent depreciation in its purchasing power. The only beneficiaries would be the bullion mine owners, who, if reports were true, to secure this legislation.

not in favor of free coinage, but that he could not bring himself to the point of supporting the proposition of the Secretary of the Treasury to make silver a commodity. He was opposed to the warehousing scheme, as unconstitutional and unwise. He favored a law ow authorized, \$4,000,000 a month.

Mr. Peters, of Kansas, believed that the demonetization of silver in 1873 was wrong, and that the mistake should be corrected now. He had voted recently to sustain the Speaker, because he believed that the speaker was right; but he was now confronted with the question whether he would vote for free coinage or for non-concurrence in the senate amendments. He did not believe he would be justified in declining to vote for free coinage, which was what he believed in and what his people believed in, and sending the bill to a conference committee to be made up.

Mr. Taylor, of Illinois, opposed the senate bill and charged that it was being pushed by the most disgraceful lobby ever in this Capitol. He was for a measure that would bring the two metals together at the shortest possible time, and that would take the whole product of this country. It seemed to him that the House bill should satisfy the silver-mine owners. That bill had already raised their product from 96

not the senate bill which did that!

Mr. Taylor-I do not suppose that there is any man msane enough to suppose we will have free coinage

Heard-A large majority of the senate seen

to think so.

Mr. Taylor-The Senators passed the bill and then they came right over here and tried to get their members to vote against it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cutcheon, or Michigan, said he would vote to non-concar. He believed the House bill could land would be improved in conference. When the farmer could bring 75 cents' worth of wool or wheat and get a dollar certificate therefor, it would be time enough to invite the silver men to do the same. Under free coinage the value of every workingman's wages, of every deposit in savings banks, would be scaled down. Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, said he had received many free comage letters, and imasined a great many of his constituents would be in favor of free coinage bill exceedingly liberal. He was sure a fee-coinage bill would not receive the approval of the conservative men of the country. Mr. Dunnell received considerable applanse when he sat down.

Mr. Williams, of Illinois, controverted the charge that the silver men proposed to declare 72 cents to be a dollar, and favored free coinage. The speaker having referred sarcastically to Republican patforms on the silver question, Mr. Conger asked him what the last National Democratic platform said on the subject, and the will of the people of the XiXth Illinois District, lie then went on, and charged that the President had sent men here threatening a veto if a free coinage bil stated time and again that the House could not afford to run the risk of a veto. He did not propose to go to the President and again that the House weight not agree to the senate amendments. With the silver in a dollar worth only 72 cents, it was proposed to throw open our mints and treasury vanits to the silver of the world. If that was not crantess, he did not know what it was.

Mr. Ronger interrupted him to know what the benocratic party had done for silver during its four vears of power.

Mr. Royne, of Pennsylvania, hoped that the House with composure the Senate proposition. It was such a suppendous absurdity that he felt safe in saying that